JURY BOX AND BAR.

PRESENT SYSTEM IS DEFECTIVE. The system of trial by jury, from the preparation of the jury lists to the rendering of a verdiet, has become a topic of general discussion, and lawyers are alive to the necessity of reforming it. The legal profession generally is unprepared for positive expressions of opinion as to the best methods of reform. Some lawyers favor radical changes, but are unwilling to commit themselves by a basty assertion of views. greatest trouble in the selection of juries in this State seems to exist in this city or the First Judicial District Many believe that the only reform demanded is in the mode in which jurors are selected. Very few lawyers as yet are willing to express an opinion. A TRIBUNE reporter has conversed with several members of the bar on the subject, and their views will appear below.

Henry Nicell called attention to the growth and changes in the system of trial by jury. Its traces are found, rude and imperfect, in the earliest periods of Scandinavian history, and are believed to have always existed in varying forms among the nations of Teutonic erigin. As now established, it has acquired complete ness only with the slow growth of successive Jurors in early English history were men taken from the neighborhood of the centending persons, and s lected from their acquaintance with the litigants and their familiarity with the facts of the case. These qualifications were then deemed most important in ena a jury to arrive at a proper verdict. At the present time the reverse of what was once the rule is the lished law, and jurers are selected on account of their indifference to the interests at stake, and the blankness of their minds in regard to preconcerted opinions. To secure proper verdicts an attempt should be made to reform the system without involving any organic changes. It might be advisable to take a verdict rendered by a majority of the jury, but in such a case there would be properly no change, for as seven jurors would constitute a majority, and the concurrent vote of the seven would be required in rendering a verdict, the jury might be limited as easily to that number, the only benefit to be otherwise derived existing in the interchange of opinions and the direction that might be given by the minority to the force and character of the verdict. Mr. Nicoll does not think it necessary to change the jury system by providing for less than a unanimous verdict. The radical reform required is in the selection of jurors and the determination of their qualifications. The best men, tax-payers, should be placed on the list, and the preparation of the list and the summoning of jurers should be intrusted to capable and honest officers. Mr. Nicoli regards as a matter of the greatest importance the necessity of keeping a jury together and not permitting the members to separate, particularly in capital cases, until they have rendered a verdict. As to general changes in the system, Mr. Nicoll, like other lawyers, thinks the subject of too great importance for hasty action, or for the expression of random opinions.

Joshua M. Van Cott thought that the subject was too im-

portant for discussion at short notice. He had no matured opinion, but fully approved of The TRIBUNE'S views. There are constitutional objections to be considered, as no essential changes can be made in the jury system without constitutional enactment. In support of this view, he referred to the Cancemi case, whereit the Court of Appeals decided that a verdict by eleven jurors was unlawful, notwithstanding the stipulation of the defendant to accept such a verdict. Whatever changes are desirable must be carefully considered, but he thought it expedient to change the system by pro viding for less than unanimity in the rendering of a verdict. Ample provision for "struck" juries in both civil and criminal cases should also be ma

City Judge Sutherland said that his experience of jurors led him to believe that jurors were "pretty generally honest," and that the jury system was not so imperfect as to need hasty changes. In regard to methods of reform he was unwilling to express an opinion with-out reflection, considering the subject too wide to be disposed of without extended discussion. If the jury sysem is to be touched, it must be done with great caution Looking at cases of homicide where the defense of in samity is interposed, Judge Sutherland thought that the greatest difficulty in securing conviction lies in the testimeny of so-called experts, and in the mode of deal-ing with such evidence, which he thought should be accepted with greater besitation and scrutiny than at present.

District-Attorney Phelps was unwilling to commit himself to any particular reform of the jury system with out careful thought. That changes of some kind are necessary he assumed was patent to all who had given the subject a moment's attention. In his opinion, it is difficult to get the best men as jurers, and there is much fault to be found with a class of intelligent citizens who evade jury service and fail to respond to those duties which they, in common with the rest of the community, insist should be discharged with intelligence and recti-

LESS THAN TWELVE MEN.

THE EAR ASSOCIATION ON THE MORAL OF THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

A meeting of the Bar Association was held, last evening, at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-st. The attendance was small. On motion of Wm. Allen Butler. Henry D. Nichols took the chair. Reports of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer were read and

At a previous meeting the Committee on Extortion had reported, and a committee had been appointed to receive and report to the Grand Jury all cases of extortion practiced by officials connected with the city government offices. Mr. Roelker of this Committee reported that he had consulted with the District-Attorney on the subject, and the latter had promised that complaints of that nature should take precedence over all others except those of special importance. He wished to be instructed as to whether newspaper extortions should be included among those to be con sidered by the Committee. He said that for certain notices ordered by the Courts to be advertised in certain newspapers, 1,000 per cent more was charged than the logal rates. He thought the Court should be required to order the insertion of notices in those newspapers only that would take them at a reasonable rate. The report was approved, and the Committee was authorized to add to its numbers. Mr. Lee moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill to provide for reforms in real estate law-reduction of liens on real estate. This was carried.

Stephen P. Nash referred briefly to the Scannell case and to the deficiency in the jury system which it made manifest. He said that the defense of insanity is one on which the ordinary jury is incompetent to decide. It ought to be raised by preliminary or special plea and be tried before a special jury. As constitutional ques-tions might be involved, he proposed that an amendment to Article I., Section 2 of the State Constitution be sent to the Constitutional Commismion now in session in Albany, to the effect that prevision may be made by law for trial of sanity or sound ness of mind by a jury of five skilled persons; and that in civil cases and in cases not punishable by death, the yote of nine jurors shall be sufficient for a verdict. He aid that in England very radical changes were proposed in the jury system, Sir John Coleridge favoring juries of

Orlando L. Stewart opposed that part of the resolution relating to civil suits, and urged the importance of unan imous verdicts of juries for the protection of the life and liberty of the citizen. His allusions to the "intelligent and impartial juryman" excited the smiles of the Asso-

Judge Peabody was opposed to the retention in the Constitution of the provision that "trial by jury shall be inviolate forever." He didn't believe in a jury in civil cases, and thought that something less than a meanimous verdict should be sufficient. Justice is more often thwarted by one or two obstinate jurymen than it would be by a change in this rule. He preferred small juries; five he thought a good number; he would rather have a jury of three than of nine.

Mr. Olimstead was opposed to a commission to try cases of alleged insanity. They involved life and liberty, and should be tried by a jury. In civil cases he was opposed

to the jury trial altogether. Efforts were made to lay the resolution on the table. and to postpone indefinitely its consideration; but with some slight amendments it was finally adepted. Mr. Stewart proposed a bill providing that nine jurers shall acquit a prisoner; and that when a jury accompany verdict of guilty of a crime of a high degree, with a recommendation to mercy, the court may decree a ser tence of the crime next lower in degree. This was laid on the table.

HONOR AMONG LAWYERS.

THINGS THAT ARE UNPROFESSIONAL. The revival by Mr. Lane, attorney-at-law, of the incident of his seizing an original injunction order, copies of which were about to be served on him and his associates, has excited no little comment among lawyers. There was a case somewhat analogous in the sid Eric litigation. An order in connection with the Pacific Union Railroad or the Credit Mobilier, and in-

who is said to have placed it among his private papers The Legislative Judiciary Committee subpensed him to appear before them and produce the order, and be ally did so. In the case of Mr. Lane the order was destroyed. Lawyers who claim to have regard for the reputation of the bar express the opinion that Mr. Lane rendered himself liable to punishment for contempt of court, and to expulsion for attempting to obstruct the course of justice. Several counselors with whom a

reporter conversed took this view. The " mad scene" in the Scannell trial has received, some attention. Lawyers say that to suppose that it was dictated by the prisoner's counsel would be to consider to all professional honor. It is, they say, a lawyer's duty to secure for his client the fairest possible hearing, the closest sifting of all adverse testimony, and the full presentation of all facts tending to exculpate his contract. ony, and him, but beyond this he cannot proceed with honor. To arrange a theatrical exhibition for the purpose of conveying a false impression to judge or jury, would be in no degree less criminal than to cause a false impression to be made by suborning witnesses and training them to

better class of attorneys manifest a desire to use all the means in their power to raise the standard of profes sional honor to its old level of purity.

THE OLD HOUSE OF REFUGE GRADUALLY DIS-

A WRECK FALLS TO PIECES.

swear fluently and coherently to a lie. Though the

practice in the Courts of New-York has deteriorated, the

MANTLED BY THIEVES-ITS FINAL DESTRUC-The interior of the old House of Refuge at Twenty-third-st. and First-ave. fell in yesterday morning, and for several hours it was feared that some boys had been buried beneath the ruins. The building was very large, being five stories in hight and occupying two extending through to Twenty-fourth-st. It was first used as a house of refuge about the year 1830, and was abandoned in 1833, upon the removal of the House of Refuge to Randall's Island. The building was then sold to private persons by the then Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It has since been frequently sold and resold; has been eccupied by manufacturing companies, and has been deserted by tenants repeatedly, owing to an impression that the building was not safely constructed. As the years passed the woodwork decayed, new timbers were not put in, and the floors became so weakened three years ago, that a silk manufacturing company who occupied the building, fearing that their workmen's lives would be sacrificed, gave up a favorable lease The building has since been unoccupied. Gradually everything valuable was stolen by the thieves of the Poor families living in the neighborhood stripped the interior of its woodwork, until nearly all the flooring had been taken away, and nothing remained between the basement and the roof but the great beams The beams themselves were finally attacked, and so many were taken that it was feared that the walls lacking support, would fall in. Residents of the vicinity visited Superintendent Macgregor, of the Building De partment, and informed him of the dangerous condition

Superintendent Macgregor, on Feb. 15, informed John S. Prouty of No. 36 Barclay-st., the owner, of the unsafe state of the walls. Mr. Prouty, in reply, promised to have the walls of the building pulled down at once, and said that he intended to put up another building on the same lot of ground. Meantime, the theft of wood from the building continued; vagrants have slept every night in the lower rooms, and boys have played in the building during the day. At 9 a. m., yesterday, the beams of the lower floor gave way, and the little that remained of the flooring and partitions fell into the cellar. A few m ments afterward the beams of the second and third floors also gave way, and the contents of the floors fell upon the wreck in the cellar. The noise produced by the falling timbers was very great, causing intense fear among the residents of the neighborhood, lest the walls of the building should fall against the tenement-houses opposite. Looking toward the building, spectators saw great clouds of dust pouring out of the sashless windows, but no evidence of tottering walls

Capt. Typan, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, was at ce informed of the disaster, and was told that there was fear that some persons had been in the building at the moment the floors fell. Capt. Tynan, with a squad of police, hastened to the building, and, entering it, searched among the wreck of the floors for victims of the accident. No bodies were found beneath the beams owever, and the police came to the conclusion that no one had suffered by the fall of the floors. William Abra hams, of No. 947 Third-ave., affirmed, nevertheless, that he had seen two boys enter the building a few minutes before the floors fell. A few hours later, fears in this regard were quicted by the testimony of William Costello, a blacksmith, occupying a part of the rained building, who said that he also saw the boys enter the building, and that fearing for their safety he had compelled them to leave it. A few moments after the boys left the building

THE SALT WATER QUESTION.

Works, said that for the past 10 years all the water had averaged 340,000,000 gallons daily. The storage reservoirs contain 200,000,000 gailons more than were needed for daily use, while the aqueduct has a capacity of 104,000,000 gallons; but whenever the daily wants of the city shall exceed that amount, another aqueduct will have to be built. The aqueduct is most substantially built, and only an earthquake could make it usc-less. The average daily supply of Croton water in 1870 was 85,000,000 gallons; in 1871, 87,000,000; in 1872, 91,000,000 gallons; in January, 1873, 101,000,000 gallons; and in February, 1873, 104,000,000. The increased consumption is owing to the great waste consequent on the extreme cold

owing to the great waste consequent on the extreme cold weather. The mains have been found unable to supply on certain occasions the drafts of fire-engines, because of their small size. The new mains will tend to remedy that difficulty, as they are constructed so that water may be concentrated in one locality.

Fire Commissioner Hennessy said that the water supply was not diminished, as it at present greatly exceeded that of 1870. He believed that the present supply is equal to the exigencies of any extensive conflagration. He did not believe it possible for a fire such as devastated Cheago and Boston to occur here. The water of the rivers might possibly be needed, but boats provided with suitable apparatus would answer all the purposes of salt water reservoirs, beside costing a less amount. Thirty-eight engines are now used by the Fire Department, of which cight engines are held in reserve for nt, of which eight engines are held in reserve for ergencies. The hydrants used in Philadelphia, Troy. emergencies. The hydrants used in Philadelphia, Troy, and other cities are superior to those used in this city. Prof. Chandler said that it was always desirable to use fresh water if a sufficient supply could be obtained. The Croten water-shed will supply 806,000,009 gallons daily. The city reservoirs hold about ten days' supply; while the reservoir at Boyd's Corners holds 30 days' supply. Storage reservoirs would be desirable, and the Poughkeepsie plan might be used advantageously, but it would be very expensive. Sait water will corrode iron pipes. Placing meters in certain places would drive manufacturers out of the city into localities where water can be obtained free of cost. He said that there is plenty of water for the city, but the difficulty could be overcome by enlarging and increasing the number of the mains.

THE BASE-BALL SEASON. Active preparations are making for the baseball campaign of 1873 in this vicinity. The Union Grounds will be the center of attraction to players, as the Capitoline Grounds are being divided into building lots. The professional players are substantially the same as last year, the only notable withdrawal being Rogers of the Boston Club. The Mutuals of this city enter the field with A. V. Davidson as Secretary and manager. The playing programme, as now made up, embraces Eastern cities chiefly, Chicago, Cleveland and other Western cities not having made any preparations for the season. Nothing has been heard from the Eckfords yet, and it is not expected that they will do much during the campaign. If the Spring weather should be favorable, the Clubs will begin preliminary practice about the middle of April. The Nines as far as selected are as follows:

Bostons-White, Spaulding, Manning, Barnes, Schaffer, G. Wright, Leonard, H. Wright, and Sweazy; Birdsali, substitute.

Alantice—Barlow, Britt, Dehlman, Burdock, Ferguson, Pearce, Pabor, Remsen, and Booth.

Mutuals—Hicks, Matthews, Start, Hatfield, Nelson, Holdsworth, Gedney, Eggier, and Higham.

Athletic—McGeary, McBride, Maman, Fisher, Sutton, Anson, Reach, Cuthbert, and McMuilin.

Ballimore—Craver, Cummings, Mills, McVey, Force, Radeliffe, Yorke, Hall, and Filie.

Philadelphia—Malone, Zeittleih, Mack, Addy, Meyrle, Wadsworth, Falmer, Tracy, and Bechtel.

The salaries of professional players this year range.

The salaries of professional players this year range

from \$1,200 to \$1,500, though in a few exceptional cases \$2,000 will be paid. The admission fee to all champion ship games is fixed at 50 cents; to other games, 25 cents.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE INQUIRY.

The Brooklyn Common Council's investigation of the East River Bridge Company's affairs was continued yesterday afternoon.

George W. Bell of the firm of Webb & Bell, ship-build ers, stated that his firm constructed both of the bridge caissons, under a contract with Mr. Kingsley. The price received for the Brooklyn cassen was \$20,000, and that for the New-York cassen \$43,000. The size of the firstmentioned caisson was 172x102 feet, and the other 1681 102. There was an extra contract for work done after five courses of timber had been laid on the caisaons. The cotying \$19,000,000, yas taken by David Dudicy Field, | price was about \$1.500 a course extra. The agreement of | New York, March 11, 1873.

the firm was a verbal one with Mesers. Roebling Kingsley. Witness did not know that there was any wrong motive on the part of Mr. Kingsley in ignoring wrong motive on the part of yar. Engage in growthe terms of the coutract as was done, but he knew that his firm lost \$10,000 on the second caisson contract. Witness was shown a copy of the report of the Treasurer of the Bridge Company, and stated that the sums there stated as having been paid to his firm were correct. With his firm, he said, the transactions of the Bridge Company were remarkably seconomical.

Divine Burtis, also a ship-builder, was next examined and stated that he had the contract to lay the courses of

nd stated that he had the contract to lay the courses of imber on the New-York caisson. He also put in a bid of and stated that he had been also put in a bid of \$15,000 for the construction of the two calesons, but was subsequently allowed to withdraw it by Mr. Robelling. He received \$1,400 for the first seven courses and \$1,125 for the ten other courses. He had never paid a cent to any person connected with the Bridge Company. He constructed the coffer-dam for \$6,000, and lost money on bus contract.

OPTICS AND PAINTINGS.

LECTURE BY PROF. OGDEN N. ROOD. THE TRUE COMPLEMENTARY COLORS AND THEIR RELATIONS-EFFECT OF MOTION UPON THE RETINA.

The eighth lecture of the Art Course at the Academy of Design was delivered last evening by Prof. Ogden N. Rood of Columbia College, and was a continuation of the previous lecture upon the "Relations of Modern Optics to Painting." It was illustrated, as be

fore, by many diagrams and experiments. At the outset, Prof. Rood said that in the last lecture he had shown the incorrectness of the old theory that red, yellow, and blue were the primary colors. According to that theory, when blue and yellow were mixed, the result would be green; but there was abundant evidence that nothing of the kind took place. He also given the main points of Young's theory, that in the retina of the eye there were three sets of nerves, one of which was devoted to the sensation of red light, one to green, and another to violet light; that those three colors were the true primary colors, and that by a suitable mingling of these we were enabled to obtain the other tints. Several experiments were tried to test the correctness of these two theories. We combined red, yellow and blu light upon the screen, but the result was not white, but a strong red tint. Combining red, green and violet, we obtained a very excellent white light. I wish now to explain to you a very simple form by which you can repeat these exgeriments for yourselves. I have now upon the screen a diagram of a method used by Helmholtz. It is a pane of common window glass, placed erect upon a blackened board. Upon one side we place a sheet of blue paper, which reflects its color upward to the eye. On the other side is a sheet of yellow paper, which the rays, but sends them straight up to the eye. In that way we get a white light. This apparatus is rendered still more valuable by the facility with which the intensity of the two beams can be moderated, by the simple operation of moving them a little further spart or bringing them a little nearer. I have shown this diagram thus early because it is quite useful in some other matters that I have to show this COMBINATION OF COLORS.

The apparatus which I have here is nothing but a ard with different colors upon it. By combining yellow and blue I bring them into suitable juxtaposition to nake white light. Any two colors which thus, without the aid of any other colors, produce white, are called complementary colors. On this diagram you see the word 'red," and written opposite are the words "bluish green." By combining red and bluish green we obtain white. The same result is obtained with a combination of orange and greenish blue; of yellow and ultra-marine; of grass-green and purple; of emerald green and car mine. Many of you have heard that the complementary color of red is green, but such is not found to be the fact. It is a bluish green. The complementary color of grass green is purple, a combination of blue and red. It is the isual idea that with a diagram of this sort it is exceedingly easy to find the complementary colors, but on the other hand it requires long practice. It is much easier to obtain them by the aid of polarized light. The experiments which I will make in that manner will not correspond perfectly on account of the influence of the yel low gas-light, which mingles with the colors upon the screen and alters them somewhat. Here we have red light and bluish green, and where they overlap it is evident that white light is the result. (Different com-binations, each comprising only two colors, were then thrown upon the screen, showing that the result in each use was the production of white light.) You will notice that one tint is brighter than the other, though sometimes it is of equal brightness. With any one color we may have many different complementary colors. Useful as the times of polarized light are in studying these complementary colors, we find that the tints are always prismatic; they are too pure, too much like the spectrum tints. Suppose we have a kind of blue or gray of which tints. Suppose we have a state of colors of supporting the apparatus of Helmholtz, it is only necessary to color a piece of paper with the tint of which we desire the complement, and then color another piece with the supposed complement. Then, by this series of experiments, you can very soon get the actual complementary

I will now explain this subject, according to Young's At the meeting, yesterday, of the Common Council Committee on the Utilization of Sait Water, Mr. Tracy, engineer-in-chief of the Department of Public Works, said that for the past 10 years all the water passing over the Croton dam had been measured and had averaged to common callens daily. The stores of the pellow and blue. The yellow sets into motion the red.

THE EFFECIS OF MOTION. This persistence of vision, this duration of the impres sion upon the retims, has quite an important bearing upon some matters that I wish to speak of presently. and in the mean time I will merely state that the artist, in painting objects which are in motion, always gives the substance or general appearance of a good many distinet impressions, they being fused together in this way.

the substance or general appearance of a good many distinct impressions, they being fused together in this way. Now take (this matter in connection with the duration of the impression on the retina, and we are in a condition to give a rational explanation of the phenomena of centrast, which are so all important in the appearances presented to us by nature and in the paintings which are produced by artists. [The effect which neighboring masses of light and shade have on each other was illustrated by throwing a color upon a white or gray ground. Glaucing at the color for an instant, the eye became to a certain extent less sensitive to that particular color and more sensitive to the complementary tint, and as the color was made to revolve and slowly to cease turning the white or gray ground appeared to be tinged with the complementary color.]

The lecturer here spoke of the direct perception of distance which the human eyes possessed, although the distant objects might be so disposed of as to appear of the same color and shade, and called attention to the wonderful way in which photographs confuse distances, and said that the total lack of power in the painter to employ real distances in his views seemed a justification, from a scientific point of view. Of the alterations in color and in light and shade which otherwise might be questionable, although he thought them anywise who despised such alterations from a particy scientific point of view. Some of the features of humar perspective were then explained by dimistration, and subsequently the immeasurable superiority of Nature's palette over that of the painter, instanced by the illumination fund in an experiment, comparing a moderately bright sky with a painting of it, that the former was just two hundred times brighter than the white paper, so that from the sky to black paper there were 57 grades multiplied by 200, that is 11.60 grades, while the painter, tone of illumination. Landscape painting upon glass was mentioned as an almost startling experiment, for the

Prof. Rood demonstrated this fact by mingling mastle Prof. Rood demonstrated this fact by mingling mastle varnish with water, producing a binish reflection, and stated that the particles of suspended matter were so, small as hardly to be discerned with the microscope. After sucaking of the blue color of the sky and of distant mountains, which was due to the interference of light, and remarking incidentally for the benefit of the fidies that the most beautiful blue eves in the world did not contain a single particle of blue pigment, but the hue was simply the effect of troubled media spread over a dark ground, the lecturer concluded with the suggestion that "we allow the painter to use all and any means which his nature or instinct shall lead him to adopt, promising him our thanks and praise for filling our nearts with that love of the beautiful which is the guiding impulse of his life."

MARK TWAIN AND FOSTER--A QUESTION OF IN-

CONGRUITY.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sig: "H. K." of Brooklyn, in this morning's issue of your paper, professes to be highly indignant at our excellent friend, Mark Twain's, pertinent remarks about the Foster case. I confess that they appear to me well-timed and appropriate, and that the unsurpassed well-timed and appropriate, and that the unsurpassed satirist is a very proper person to make himself heard at this unceture. Mr. John Weiss, in one of his late lectures, defines the cause of humor to be the juxtaposition of highly incongrinous objects. Now, I maintain that these are no more incongrinous objects than certificates of so-briety for a drankard, and of mildeess of disposition and amiability of temper for a ruffian. The certificate of heling a valued Sanday-school pupil and an esteemed member of the church, given to one who afterward furned out to be what Foster did, is also open to detate as to incongreity.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

THERMOMETER, TESTERDAY, AT DICKINSON'S, IN PARKs. m.-42° Noon-45° 3 p. m.-43° Midnight-42° Average-471°

NEW-YORK CITY. Lieut.-Col. Newton reports that the wreck off Sandy Hook has been removed to a depth of 25; feet at mean low water.

President Smith was authorized by the Board of Police, vesterday, to arrange the route with the officers of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association for the parade of fhat society on St. Patrick's Day.

A rhinoceros for Barnum's "World's Fair" arrived yesterday from Europe. He is six feet high, nearly twelve feet long, and weighs about four tons. He is nearly as large as a full-sized African elephant. Old residents miss one of the landmarks at

Broadway and Bond-st., for the mansion erected by Samuel Ward forty years ago has been demolished, and workmen are laying the foundations for a business The Board of Apportionment authorized yes-

terday the issue of the following stocks to pay for a part of the property taken for the Broadway widening: City Improvement stock, \$1,800,000; Assessment Fund stock, Improvement stock, \$1,800,000. Commissioner Van Nort of the Department

of Public works within the lines of the lines of Broadway, as wide ned between Thirty second and Fifty-ninth-sts., and also of the time allowed for their re-In 1861, overcome by the disasters attending he outbreak of civil war in this country, the dry goods firm of George B. Grinnell & Co. of this city failed and

compromised with their creditors. Mr. Grinnell went into the stock business in Broad-st., and being very suc-cessful, very recently sent checks to all his creditors for the full amount of the principal unpaid and interest for Controller Green received the following amounts yesterday: From the Receiver of Taxes: For taxes of 1872, \$17,879 56; for interest on same, \$910 93; for arrears of water rent, \$05 65; total, \$18,826 14. From the Bureau of Arrears: For arrears of taxes, \$2,536 67; for

interest on same, \$614.80; for arrears of assessment \$566.47; for interest on same, \$222.22; for Croton water rent and interest, \$86.62; total, \$4,032.22. From the Col-lector of Assessments: For assessments on Broadway opening, Riverside Park, and other street improve-ments, \$74,539.20. Grand total received, \$97,797.56. The backneyed recommendation of Coroners' ories that the street railroad companies shall provide the front platforms of their cars with gates was varied by a recommendation for the provision of "guards" in an quest held by Coroner Kessler, yesterday, concerning the death of Myer Cohen, age 22, son of the Superintending of the Hebrew Orphan Asylam, who died at Mount and Hospital on March 8. He had sustained injuries in ling run over by Third-ave, car No. 130, at Seventy-venth-st., on Feb. 14, while he was alighting from the out platform, without having requested the driver to op the horses.

The work of lowering the track of the New-York and Harlem Railroad is advancing at the upper end as rapidly as the weather will permit, and the people of Harlem are anxiously looking for the time when its completion will relieve them of street obstrucwhen its completion will relieve them of street outstuc-tions. The cut through the rock west of Mount Morris is being widened. The piles for the temporary bridge over the flats are nearly all down, and part of the bridge is built. The roadway for the temporary track above the flats is graded. As soon as the work is so far com-pleted that trains can run on the new track, the work of constructing the new permanent roadway will be begun all along the line above the cattle-yards. An instance, rather more flagrant than usual,

of street car brutality occurred the other day in Park-row. A gentleman and lady entered car No. 112 of the Third-ave, line at Broadway, but before it had reached Beekman-st, they found that they were on the wrong seekman-st, they found that they were at the car and, pulling the strap, attempted to get out. As the car stopped the gentleman jumped off, and the lady was about to follow, when the conductor seized her by the shawl and demanded payment. Her companion turned to her assistance, when the conductor let go his grasp and kicked at the gentleman violently two or three times, fortunately without hitting him. The car rolled on while the gentleman was searching in vain for a peliceman. Curious type-setting and distributing ma-

chines were exhibited in a composing room down town vesterday afternoon. The apparatus is very simple The operator sits before a key-board something like that of a piano, each key of which takes care of a certain letter, either to distribute it in its proper compartment or ter, either to distribute it in its proper compartment or place it in position in the matter. One machine is the reverse of the other. The veriest tyro can in a short time compete with the most rapid compositor. The ma-chine can easily set up 4,500 cms per hour, and it makes no errors if the operator touches always the right keys. A boy can easily manage the distributing machine. With the type-setting machine the services of some one to justify the matter is required in addition to the opera-tor.

The organizations of the Third Brigade, 1st Division, N. G., will parade full sequipped for review and inspection, as follows: 55th Regiment, at the State Arsenal on March 17, at 8 p. m.; 1st Regiment, at the State Arsenal on the 18th; 9th Regiment, at their armory on the 20th; 8th Regiment, at the State Arsenal on the on the 20th; 8th Regiment, at the State Arsenai on the 21st; First Troop Washington Grays, at the 8th Regiment Armory on the 24th; 7th Regiment, on the north side of Union-square on April 10, at 4:30 p. m. The Brigade Staff will assemble. In full uniform, on March 17, at the State Arsenai, at 7:30 p. m. The 8th Regiment, N. G., Col. Frederick A. Cosking, was reviewed last evening at the State Arsenai in Seventh-ave., by Inspector-Gen. Wm. H. Morris. The command made a very creditable appearance, and excented the various movements and the manual in a very fair manner.

BROOKLYN.

Prospect Park visitors last week, 40,991. The trial of David Dowd for arson was concluded in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, and a verdict ound against the prisoner. Scatence was deferred until

The City Treasurer reports that the deposits in the treasury last week amounted to \$585,511 17, and the payments to \$634,109 60, leaving a balance of \$5,504,430 46 on deposit in the banks. The Day Star, a new passenger steamboat

for the American Steamboat Company of Providence, R. I., was launched from the ship-yard of Lawrence & Fould, at Greenpoint, yesterday. The vessel's length is 190 feet: breadth of beam, 31 feet, and depth of hold, 10 feet. The engines are to be constructed at Hubbard & Whittaker's from works.

Michael Farrell, when intoxicated, returned to his home, No. 3 Fleet-alley, on 1 Monday suight, and because his supper was not ready he began to abuse his wife, who ran into a bed-room, where her son Henry, age 11. was sleeping. The drunkard pursued his wife and threw a kettle of hot water over her and the boy, scalding them badly. The boy will probably die of his injuries. Fairell was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND CITY .- The post mortem examination of the corpse found at Newtown was deferred yesterday. The body has not been identified yet.... Coroner Tewksbury held an inquest, Monday, on the body of Jacob Sigel, who died without medical attendance. The jury found the cause of death to have been NEWTOWN.-The district school-house at Maspeth was

tered by burgiars, who broke every lock and com-tely ransacked the building. Only about 40 cents, chich happened to be in the principal's desk, was stolen, owever. A majority of the Board of Town Officers eaterday petitioned the Board of Supervisors of Queens county to authorize the Supervisor of this town to bor-County to authorize the cupervisor of this was a con-row \$8,000 for the opening, construction, and macadam-izing of a road, \$6 feet wide, from this village through Maspeth to Newtown Creek, to connect with Metropoli-tan-ave., Brooklyn, E. D. The Board decided to con-sider the application at a meeting to be held at Jamaica on Monday, March 24.

CENTER MORICHES.—The Methodist Episcopal Associa-tion of Eastern Long Island will meet, to-day, and will continue in session until Friday.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

MOUNT VERNON .- At a public meeting, held recently, the tax-payers voted to widen First-st., opposite the railroad depot, and to straighten the street on the south side, and at the same time to remove a number f unsightly, dilapidated buildings and thereby improve the general aspect of the village at that point. Another meeting was held on Monday, to consider some proposed amendments to the bill waich had been prepared to presentation to the Legislature for the action of that body, when a strong opposition was manifested to the proposed improvements by a majority of the tax-payers. The advocates of the measure finally carried their point, however.

Kingston.-William Willis, age about 60, while walking on the New-York, Kingston and Syncuse Railroad track, near this city, was struck yesterday, by the cow-catcher of a locomotive and hurled several feet. He died in a few seconds. The engineer blew the whistle but Willis paid no attention to it... The Rev. Martin L. Schenek, sgod 53, pastor of the Plettekill Beformed Church, woar

laugerties, died of apoplexy while in his barn yesterday

POUGHKEPSIE.—George Marshaft, a freight agent of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Ruiroud, was injured on Monday, while riding on the top of a freight car, his head coming in contact with a bridge. He died yester-day norming.

NEW-JERSEY. JERSEY CITY .- Acting Chief of Police Dick-

son received, yesterday, a dispatch from Montelair june

tion of the Midland railway, near Pompton, stating that

James Saunders, alias Robert Dwyer, was killed on the

track, Monday, and that it was supposed he had a brother on the police force of this city. It was ascertained by the Chief that no person answering to either name is enrolled on the force, and no relative of the deceased has been found...

The President of the Board of Education reports \$100,562 50 unexpended of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending March 31,1873. It is stated that the bill providing for the taxation of railroad property, which has passed the Assembly, it it become a law, will add \$300,000 to the receipts of this city from taxes next year... Wm. Smith, an employé of the Pennesylvania Contral Ballroad, while coupling cars at West-End, yesterday, sustained injuries which will require the amputation of his left arm... Mrs. Price, known to residents of the Heights as "Crazy Jane," was run over near the Central Railroad ferry, on Monday, and was instantly killed... William Bradley and Frank Van Doren were thrown from Oliver Tuthill's milk wagon by a runaway horse at Henderson and First-sts., yesterday. They sustained serious injuries... The Board of Public Works mer, yesterday, and authorized the Committee on Public Buildings to advertise for plans and specifications for a new police station and court-house, in West Grand-sf., for the Fourth Precinct... Charles Clifton, age 80, of Academy-st., near Palisade-ave., fell to the pavement in crossing Newark-ave., on Monday night, and sustained serious injuries.

PATEESON.—The Washington Market is complete. The building is at Broadway and Washington-sts., and conand no relative of the deceased has been found ..

PATERSON.—The Washington Market is complete. The building is at Broadway and Washington-sts., and contains 72 stalls, which will be let to-day at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$12 per week....Nicholas Doyle, age 12, who was run over by a fire engine during the alarm on Sunday, was at first thought to be slightly injured, but is now reported to be in a critical condition...The New-York Conference of the M. E. Church will begin to-day in the Division-st. Methodist Church, of which the Roy. J. H. Robinson is pastor.

Hopogray.—The Hamburg and Bremen Stoamship

J. H. Robinson is pastor.

HOBOKEN.—The Hamburg and Bremen Steamship Company have purchased 425 feet of water-front in this city, and it is proposed to locate the wharves at this piace....The buil to authorize the consolidation of the townships of Union, North Bergen, West Hoboken, and Weehawken with this city was defeated in the Assembly yesterday. The question of consolidation has been agitated for the past year, and a committee from each township were sent to the Lecislature at the opening of the buil. of Public Works will in a few days give notice of the

Newark.—A young man from Jersey City, named Watkins, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell under a train of cars yesterday at the Meadow Station and had his leg completely severed from his body.... The petit jurors for the January term of the Court of Quarter Sessions were discharged yesterday. Sheriff Gamble will take the State Prison criminals to Trenton to-day. to-day

MARION.—Mrs. Lane, a boarder at the St. James Hotel, trose from the supper-table on Monday night, fell to the loor, and instantly expired.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS. S. Foster Dewey, Erastus Young, John Q. Howell, Charles J. Osborn, Samuel S. Post, jr., George

Innes, and Oakes Ames were elected, yesterday, directors of the New Oricans, Mobile and Texas Railroad. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have their annual dinner at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-st., on St Patrick's Day. It is announced that among others Wm. M. Evarts, Charles P. Daly, and Joseph H. Choate will

At a meeting of the National Rifle Associaion, yesterday, little was done beyond the appointment of a Committee to make preparations for the opening rifle contest at Creedmoor this Spring. Col. Church, Capt Wingate, and Gen. Siegel compose the Committee.

At a meeting of all the men engaged in the United States Assay Office in this city, yesterday, resolutions were passed regarding the death of Prof. John Torrey, of whom it was said that he had endeared bim his associates by the Christian character exempl self to his daily life. The following are the new directors of the

Blooming Grove Park Association: Fayette S, Glies of New-York, John Magee of Watkins, N. Y., John R, Sarton of Philudelphia, Dulley Field of New-York, Genner D. Bruce of New-York, Genne C. Scott at Brooklyn, W. H., Guinbee of Philadelphia, Peter Gilsey, Jr., of New York, John K, Hackett of New York.

Prof. Philip Lawrence gave, last evening, at Robinson Hall, in East Sixteenth-st., the first of a series of six literary entertainments participated in by his pupils. The exercises, which consisted of recitations

and tableaux, were heartily appreciated. Among the recitations were, "Before Fredericksburg," Miss McClollster, "Logic, or the Chestnut Horse," Mr. Philip Lawrence, "The Angels of Buena Vista," Miss Mary Lawrence, and "Charge of the Light Brigade," by 24 young men. The Rev. Henry Morgan of Boston repeated his lecture on "Fast Young Men," last evening in Coope Institute. He divided fast young men into two classes. One, constituting the bright side of the picture, was represented by those who are wild in their youth, but finally turn over a new leaf and become successful in life. As men of this class be cited John B. Gough, John Bunyan, Lord Clive, and Benjamin Abbot. The other class, showing the dark side, were those who never sow all their wild oats, and finally pass away under a cloud. Such men were Lord Byron, De Quincey, Coleridge, Burns, Jerrold, Chas. Lamb, and Edgar A. Poe. The lecturer concluded by encouraging every young man to take unto himself God and a true woman if he wished to succeed.

The Rev. Samuel Osgood lectured, last evening, in Rutgers Female College, at Fifth-ave, and Fortysecond-st., on "Man the Riddle." The lecturer said that the turn taken by science and scientific research within the last 100 years has been not altogether exalting. There has been something in modern science which leads to a kind of thinking which we may call mechanical, because of the attention paid to the mechanical powers. Mechanism has done so much for us that it is powers. Mechanism has done so much for us that it is not very surprising to find people who think it has done everything. But we cannot explain any of the phenom-ena of life by mechanical agency. We are making pror-ress in the study of mankind, but science has vainly sought to enter the mystery of organization, and man is still an unknown being in the world of rapidly rising discoveries. The lecturer went on to show the recipro-cal action of mature upon man and of man upon mature, and concluded his lecture smid much applause.

POLICE NOTES.

Coroner Kessler was requested, yesterday, to hold inquest concerning the death of William Andrews, age 50, of No. 4. fillivan-st., from injuries received on Feb. 6, in being crushed between express wagon and a truck, at Canalast, and Broadway. Charles Siehmar, age 25, of No. 68 Laight-st., fell fine track at No. 294 West Houstonest, resterday, and injured his hip ...John Matthews of No. 38 Washingtonest, fell through the flooring f a new builking at No. 76 Green wich-st., resterday, and broke his right

Arthur Dougherty of No. 518 East Fifth-st., fell though a hatchway at No. 63 Cortlandt-st., resembly, and received through a hatchway at No. 63 Corthauti-st, yesterday, and receive ever injuries. George Smith, age 45, of No. 33 West Fifty-minther fell at Twenty-fourth-st, and Eighth-ave., yesterday, and received

An unknown man was found lying insensible on is sidewalk in Centre, near Grand-st., resterday, and was taken to Bet-vue Hospital. He has a light complexion, long sandy whiskers and ustache, and was clothed in a gray cost, dark sack overcoat, black

The house of Joseph Hewlett, on the west side of Manison-ave, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighb-sts, was broke into by burgiars, on Monary aftermon. The thievers obtained entrance beforeing open the sentile-door, having previously preached the roof from the roof of the unoccapied house, No. 32 East Seventy-eighth-st. The bereams in the upper rooms of the house were searched and jewels wort \$600 were stolen.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutheriand, John O'Connor and Charles Hessier, charged still burgiary in the third degree were acquitted. ... John Marpby, febonion assault and hettery, State Prison, seven vears. ... Owen Clark, febonions assault and batery, acquitted. ... David Townsend, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months ... John Brady, grand larceny, State Prison thream and a half years. ... Frances Brady petty larcent from the person, State Prison four and a half years. ... Frances Brady petty larcent from the person, State Prison four and a half years. ... Joseph Paller, embegglement, acquitted

A STRIKE IN BOSTON. Boston, March 11 .- The marble-cutters at work in the burnt district struck yesterday for an increase of pay. They demand \$21 per week instead of \$17

[Abbooncements.] BURNETT'S COCOAINE prevents hair falling.

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THOUSANDS fairly DRAWING PEIERS, and the THIMS WILL BE APPLIED FOR THE AND AND STREET, and its THAT STREET, and the THIMS WILL BE APPLIED FOR THE AND STREET, and its THAT STREET, and the THIMS WILL BE APPLIED FOR THE ADDITION OF THE AND THE STREET, and I STREET,

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